A

Briefe and true Relation of the Discouerie of the North part of *Virginia*; being a most pleasant, fruitfull and commodious soile:

Made this present yeere 1602, by Captaine *Bartholomew Gosnold*, Captaine *Bartholowmew Gilbert*, and diuers other gentlemen their associats, by the permission of the honourable knight, Sir WALTER RALEGH, &c.

Written by M. Iohn Brereton *one of the voyage.*

Whereunto is annexed a Treatise, conteining important inducements for the planting in those parts, and finding a passage that way to the South sea, and *China.*

Written by M. Edward Hayes, *a gentleman long since imployed in the like action.*

LONDINI,
Impensis Geor. Bishop.
1602.

1075
4° K. 39. Th. 135.

To the honourable, Sir WALTER RALEGH, *Knight, Captaine of her* Maieſties Guards, Lord Warden of the Stanneries, Lieutenant of *Cornwall*, and Gouernour of the Ile of *Ierſey*.

HOnourable ſir, being earneſtly requeſted by a déere friend, to put downe in writing, ſome true relation of our late perfourmed voyage to the Northy parts of Virginia; at length I reſolued to ſatisfie his requeſt, who alſo imboldened me, to direct the ſame to your honourable conſideration; to whom indeed of duetie it perteineth.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip therefore to vnderſtand, that vpon the fire and twentieth of March 1602, being Friday, we went from Falmouth, being in all, two & thirtie perſons, in a ſmall barke of Dartmouth, called The Concord, holding a courſe for the Northy part of Virginia: and although by chance the winde fauoured vs not at firſt as we wiſhed, but inforced vs ſo farre to the Southward, as we fell with S. Marie, one of the iſlands of the Açores (which was not much out of our way) yet holding our courſe directly from thence, we made our iourney ſhorter (than hitherto accuſtomed) by the better part of a thouſand leagues, yet were wee longer in our paſſage than we erpected; which happened, for that our barke being weake, we were loth to preſſe her with much ſaile; alſo, our ſailers being few, and they noue of the beſt, we bare (except in faire weather) but low ſaile; beſides, our going vpon an vnknowen coaſt, made vs not ouer-bolde to

They fel with S Marie, one the Açores.

stand in with the shore, but in open weather; which caused vs to be certeine daies in sounding, before we discouered the coast, the weather being by chance, somewhat foggie. But on Friday the foureteenth of May, early in the morning, we made the land, being full of faire trées, the land somewhat low, certeine hummocks or hilles lying into the land, the shore ful of white sand, but very stony or rocky. And standing faire alongst by the shore, about twelue of the clocke the same day, we came to an anker, where fiue Indians, in a Baske shallop with mast and saile, an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper, came boldly aboord vs, one of them apparelled with a wastcoat and breeches of blacke serdge, made after our sea-fashion, hose and shoes on his feet; all the rest (sauing one that had a paire of breeches of blue cloth) were all naked. These people are of tall stature, broad and grim visage, of a blacke swart complexion, their eie-browes painted white; their weapons are bowes and arrowes: it seemed by some words and signes they made, that some Basks or of S. Iohn de Luz, haue fished or traded in this place, being in the latitude of 43 degrées. But riding heere, in no very good harbour, and withall, doubting the weather, about three of the clocke the same day in the afternoone we weighed, & standing Southerly off into sea the rest of that day and the night following, with a fresh gale of winde, in the morning we found our selues embayed with a mightie headland; but comming to an anker about nine of the clocke the same day, within a league of the shore, we hoised out the one halfe of our shallop, and captaine Bartholmew Gosnold, my selfe, and three others, went ashore, being a white sandie and very bolde shore; and marching all that afternoon with our muskets on our necks, on the highest hilles which we saw (the weather very hot) at length we perceiued this headland to be parcell of the maine, and sundrie Ilands lying almost round about it: so returning (towards euening) to our shallop (for by that time, the other part was brought ashore and set together) we espied an Indian, a yong man, of proper stature, and of a pleasing countenance; and after some familiaritie with him, we left him at the sea side, and returned to our ship, where, in fiue or sixe houres absence, we had pestered our ship so with Cod fish, that we threw numbers

They discouered land the 14. of May.

Sixe Indians come aboord of them.

The description of them.

Their first landing.

Another Indian.

An excellent fishing.

bers of them ouer-bord againe: and surely, I am perswaded that in the moneths of March, Aprill, and May, there is vpon this coast, better fishing, and in as great plentie, as in Newfound-land: for the schulles of Mackerell, herrings, Cod, and other fish, that we dayly saw as we went and came from the shore, were wonderfull; and besides, the places where we toke these Cods (and might in a few daies haue laden our ship) were but in seuen faddome water, and within lesse than a league of the shore: where, in Newfound-land they fish in fortie or fiftie fadome water, and farre off. From this place, we sailed round about this headland, almost all the points of the compasse, the shore very bolde: but as no coast is free from dangers, so I am perswaded, this is as free as any; the land somwhat lowe, full of goodly woods, but in some places plaine: at length we were come amongst many faire Ilands, which we had partly discerned at our first landing; all lying within a league or two one of another, and the outermost not aboue fiue or seuen leagues from the maine: but comming to an anker vnder one of thē, which was about three or foure leagues from the maine, captaine Gosnold, my selfe, and some others, went ashore, & going round about it, we found it to be foure English miles in compasse, without house or inhabitant, sauing a little old house made of boughes, couered with barke, an olde piece of a weare of the Indians, to catch fish, and one or two places, where they had made fires. The chiefest trees of this Iland, are Beaches and Cedars; the outward parts all ouergrowen with lowe bushie trees, three or foure foot in height, which beare some kinde of fruits, as appeared by their blossomes; Strawberies, red and white, as sweet and much bigger than ours in England, Raspberies, Gooseberies, Hurtleberies, and such; an incredible store of Vines, aswell in the woddie part of the Iland, where they run vpon euery tree, as on the outward parts, that we could not goe for treading vpon them: also, many springs of excellent sweet water, and a great standing lake of fresh water, neere the sea side, an English mile in compasse, which is mainteined with the springs running exceeding pleasantly through the woddie grounds which are very rockie. Here are also in this Iland, great store of Deere, which we saw, and other beasts, as ap-

A great headland.

Many faire Ilands.

The first Iland called Marthaes vineyard.

Beeches. Cedars.

Vines in abundance.

Springs. A Lake.

Deere. Other beasts.

Cranes. Hernshawes. Bitters. Geese. Mallards. Teales.

peared by their tracks; as also diuers fowles, as Cranes, Hernshawes, Bitters, Geese, Mallards, Teales, and other fowles, in great plenty; also, great store of Pease, which grow in certeine plots all the Iland ouer. On the North side of this Iland we found many huge bones and ribbes of Whales. This Iland, as also all the rest of these Ilands, are full of all sorts of stones fit for building; the sea sides all couered with stones, many of them glittering and shining like minerall stones, and very rockie: also, the rest of these Ilands are replenished with these commodities, and vpon some of them, inhabitants; as vpon an Iland to the Northward, and within two leagues of this; yet wee found no townes, nor many of their houses, although we saw manie Indians, which are tall big boned men, all naked, sauing they couer their priuy parts with a blacke tewed skin, much like a Black-smithes apron, tied about their middle and betweene their legs behinde: they gaue vs of their fish readie boiled (which they carried in a basket made of twigges, not unlike our osier) whereof we did eat, and iudged them to be fresh water fish: they gaue vs also of their Tabacco, which they drinke greene, but dried into powder, very strong and pleasant, and much better than any I haue tasted in England: the necks of their pipes are made of clay hard dried (whereof in that Iland is great store both red and white) the other part, is a piece of hollow copper, very finely closed and semented together: we gaue vnto them certeine trifles, as kniues, points, and such like, which they much esteemed. From hence we went to another Iland, to the Northwest of this, and within a league or two of the maine, which we found to be greater than before we imagined, being 16 English miles at the least in compasse; for it conteineth many pieces or necks of land, which differ nothing frō seuerall Ilands, sauing that certeine banks of small breadth do like bridges ioyne them to this Iland: on the outsides of this Iland are many plaine places of grasse, abundance of Strawberies & other berries before mentioned: in mid May we did sowe in this Iland (as for a triall) in sundry places, Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Pease, which in foureteene daies were sprung vp nine inches and more: the soile is fat and lustie; the vpper crust, of gray colour,

Tabacco.

Elizabeths Iland.

Wheat, Barley, and Oats sowed, came vp nine inches in foureteene dayes.

colour; but a foot or lesse in depth, of the colour of our hempe-lands in England; and being thus apt for these and the like graines; the sowing or setting (after the ground is cleansed) is no greater labour, than if you should set or sowe in one of our best prepared gardens in England. This Iland is full of high timberd Oaks, their leaues thrise so broad as ours; Cedars, straight and tall; Beech, Elme, Hollie, Walnut trees in abundance, the fruit as bigge as ours, as appeared by those we found vnder the trees, which had lien all the yeare vngathered; Hasselnut trees, Cherry trees, the leafe, barke and bignesse not differing from ours in England, but the stalke beareth the blossomes or fruit at the end thereof, like a cluster of Grapes, forty or fifty in a bunch; Sassafras trees great plentie all the Iland ouer, a tree of high price and profit; also, diuers other fruit trees, some of them with strange barks, of an Orange colour, in feeling soft and smoothe like Velure: in the thickest parts of these woods, you may see a furlong or more round about. On the Northwest side of this Iland, neere to the sea side, is a standing Lake of fresh water, almost three English miles in compasse, in the middest whereof stands a plot of woodie ground, an acre in quantitie or not aboue: this Lake is full of small Tortoises, and exceedingly frequented with all sorts of fowles before rehearsed, which breed, some lowe on the banks, and others on lowe trees about this Lake in great abundance, whose yong ones of all sorts we take and eat at our pleasure: but all these fowles are much bigger than ours in England. Also, in euery Iland, and almost in euery part of euery Iland, are great store of Ground nuts, fortie together on a string, some of them as bigge as hennes egges; they grow not two inches vnder ground: the which nuts we found to be as good as Potatoes. Also, diuers sorts of shell-fish, as Scallops, Muscles, Cockles, Lobsters, Crabs, Oisters, and Wilks, exceeding good and very great. But not to cloy you with particular rehearsall of such things as God & Nature hath bestowed on these places, in comparison whereof, the most fertil part of al England is (of it selfe) but barren; we went in our light-horsman frō this Iland to the maine, right against this Iland some two leagues off, where comming ashore, we stood a while like men rauished at the

Oakes.
Cedars.
Beech.
Elme.
Hollie.
Walnut trees.
Cherry trees.
Sassafras trees.
Diuers other trees.
A lake three miles about.
Small Tortoises.
Abundance of fowles, much bigger than ones in England.
Ground nuts.
Shell fish.

The exceeding beautie of the maine land.

beautie and delicacie of this sweet soile; for besides diuers cleere Lakes of fresh water (whereof we saw no end) Great Lakes. Large meadowes. Meadowes very large and full of greene grasse; euen the most woody places (I speake onely of such as I saw) doe grow so distinct and apart, one tree from another, vpon greene grassie ground, somewhat higher than the Plaines, as if Nature would shew herselfe aboue her power, artificiall. Hard by, Seuen Indians. we espied seuen Indians; and comming vp to them, at first they expressed some feare; but being emboldned by our courteous vsage, and some trifles which we gaue them, they followed vs to a necke of land, which we imagined had beene seuered from the maine; but finding it otherwise, we perceiued A broad riuer. a broad harbour or riuers mouth, which ranne vp into the maine: but because the day was farre spent, we were forced to returne to the Iland from whence we came, leauing the A good harbour. discouerie of this harbour, for a time of better leasure: of the goodnesse of which harbour, as also of many others thereabouts, there is small doubt, considering that all the Ilands, as also the maine (where we were) is all rockie grounds and broken lands. Now the next day, we determined to fortifie our selues in the little plot of ground in the midst of the Lake The English house. aboue mentioned, where we built an house, and couered it with sedge, which grew about this lake in great abundance; in building whereof, we spent three weeks and more: but the second day after our comming from the maine, we espied 9 Nine canoas with fiftie Indians in them. canowes or boats, with fiftie Indians in them, comming toward vs from this part of the maine, where we, two daies before, landed; and being loth they should discouer our fortification, we went out on the sea side to meet them; and comming somewhat neere them, they all sat downe vpon the stones, calling aloud to vs (as we rightly ghessed) to doe the like, a little distance from them: hauing sat a while in this order, captaine Gosnold willed me to go vnto them, to see what countenance they would make; but assoone as I came vp vnto them, one of them, to whom I had giuen a knife two daies before in the maine, knew me (whom I also very wel remembred) and smiling vpon me, spake somewhat vnto their lord or captaine, which sat in the midst of them, who presently rose Their captaine. vp and tooke a large Beauer skin from one that stood about him,

him, and gaue it vnto me, which I requited for that time the beſt I could: but I pointing towards captaine Goſnold, made ſignes vnto him, that he was our captaine, and deſirous to be his friend, and enter league with him, which (as I perceiued) he vnderſtood, and made ſignes of ioy: whereupon captaine Goſnold with the reſt of his companie, being twentie in all, came vp vnto them; and after many ſignes of gratulations (captaine Goſnold preſenting their L. with certeine trifles which they wondred at, and highly eſteemed) we became very great friends, and ſent for meat aboord our ſhallop, and gaue them ſuch meats as we had then readie dreſſed, whereof they miſliked nothing but our muſtard, whereat they made many a ſowre face. While wee were thus merry; one of them had conueied a target of ours into one of their canowes, which we ſuffered, onely to trie whether they were in ſubiection to this L. to whom we made ſignes (by ſhewing him another of the ſame likeneſſe, and pointing to the canowe) what one of his companie had done: who ſuddenly erpreſſed ſome feare, and ſpeaking angerly to one about him (as we perceiued by his countenance) cauſed it preſently to be brought backe againe. So the reſt of the day we ſpent in trading with them for Furres, which are Beauers, Luzernes, Marterns, Otters, Wild-cat ſkinnes very large and deepe Furre, blacke Foxes, Conie ſkinnes, of the colour of our Hares, but ſomewhat leſſe, Deere ſkinnes very large, Seale ſkinnes, and other beaſts ſkinnes, to vs vnknowen. They haue alſo great ſtore of Copper, ſome very redde, and ſome of a paler colour; none of them but haue chaines, earrings or collars of this mettall: they head ſome of their arrowes herewith, much like our broad arrow heads, very workmanly made. Their chaines are many hollow pieces ſemented together, ech piece of the bigneſſe of one of our reeds, a finger in length, ten or twelue of them together on a ſtring, which they weare about their necks: their collars they weare about their bodies like bandelieres a handfull broad, all hollow pieces, like the other, but ſomewhat ſhorter, foure hundred pieces in a collar, very fine and euenly ſet together. Beſides theſe, they haue large drinking cups, made like ſculles, and other thinne plates of Copper, made much

Seuerall ſorts of Furres.

Red Copper in abundance.

Chaines.

Collars.

Drinking cuppes of Copper.

much like our boare-speare blades, all which they so little e-steeme, as they offered their faireſt collars or chaines, for a knife or such like trifle, but we seemed little to regard it; yet I was desirous to vnderstand where they had such store of this mettall, and made signes to one of them (with whom I was verie familiar) who taking a piece of Copper in his hand, made a hole with his finger in the ground, and withall, pointed to the maine from whence they came. They strike fire in this maner; euery one carrieth about him in a purse of tewed leather, a Minerall stone (which I take to be their Copper) and with a flat Emerie stone (wherewith Glaziers cut glasse, and Cutlers glase blades) tied fast to the end of a little sticke, gently he striketh vpon the Minerall stone, and within a stroke or two, a sparke falleth vpon a piece of Touchwood (much like our Spunge in England) and with the least sparke he maketh a fire presently. We had also of their Flaxe, wherewith they make many strings and cords, but it is not so bright of colour as ours in England: I am perswaded they haue great store growing vpon the maine, as also Mines and many other rich commodities, which we, wanting both time and meanes, could not possibly discouer. Thus they continued with vs three daies, euery night retiring themselues to the furthermost part of our Iland two or three miles from our fort: but the fourth day they returned to the maine, pointing fiue or six times to the Sun, and once to the maine, which we vnderstood, that within fiue or six daies they would come from the maine to vs againe: but being in their canowes a little from the shore, they made huge cries & shouts of ioy vnto vs; and we with our trumpet and cornet, and casting vp our cappes into the aire, made them the best farewell we could: yet sixe or seuen of them remained with vs behinde, bearing vs company euery day into the woods, and helpt vs to cut and carie our Sassafras, and some of them lay aboord our ship. These people, as they are exceeding courteous, gentle of disposition, and well conditioned, excelling all others that we haue seene; so for shape of bodie and louely fauour, I thinke they excell all the people of America; of stature much higher than we; of complexion or colour, much like a darke Oliue; their eie-browes and haire blacke, which they

weare

Mines of Copper.

Minerall stones. Emerie stones.

Flaxe.

Indians apt for seruice.

Sassafras.

A goodly people, & of good conditions.

weare long, tied vp behinde in knots, whereon they [illegible] feathers of fowles, in fashion of a crownet: some of them [illegible] blacke thin bearded; they make beards of the haire of beasts: and one of them offered a beard of their making to one of our sailers, for his that grew on his face, which because it was of a red colour, they iudged to be none of his owne. They are quicke eied, and stedfast in their looks, feareless of others harmes, as intending none themselues; some of the meaner sort giuen to filching, which the very name of Salvages (not weighing their ignorance in good or euill) may easily excuse: their garments are of Deare skins, and some of them weare Furres round and close about their necks. They pronounce our language with great facilitie; for one of them one day sitting by me, vpon occasion I spake smiling to him these words: How now (sirha) are you so saucie with my Tabacco? which words (without any further repetition) he suddenly spake so plaine and distinctly, as if he had beene a long scholar in the language. Many other such trials we had, which are heere needlesse to repeat. Their women (such as we saw) which were but three in all, were but lowe of stature, their eie-browes, haire, apparell, and maner of wearing, like to the men, fat, and very well fauoured, and much delighted in our compane; the men are very dutifull towards them. And truely, the holsomnesse and temperature of this Climat, doth not onely argue this people to be answerable to this description, but also of a perfect constitution of body, active, strong, healthfull, and very wittie, as the sundry toies of theirs cunningly wrought, may easily witnes. For the agreeing of this Climat with vs (I speake of my selfe, & so I may iustly do for the rest of our companie) that we found our health & strength all the while we remained there, so to renew and increase, as notwithstanding our diet and lodging was none of the best, yet not one of our company (God be thanked) felt the least grudging or inclination to any disease or sickenesse, but were much fatter and in better health than when we went out of England. But after our barke had taken in so much Sassafras, Cedar, Furres, Skinnes, and other commodities, as were thought conuenient; some of our company that had promised captaine Gosnold to stay, hauing nothing but a sa-

Their apparell.

Their women.

The goodnes of the Climat.

ning voyage in their minds, made our company of inhabitants (which was ſmall enough before) much ſmaller; ſo as captaine Goſnold ſeeing his whole ſtrength to conſiſt but of twelue men, and they but meanly prouided, determined to returne for England, leauing this Iſland (which he called Elizabeths Iſland) with as many true ſorrowfull eies, as were before deſirous to ſee it. So the 18 of June, being Friday, we weighed, and with indifferent faire winde and weather came to anker the 23 of July, being alſo Friday (in all, bare fiue weeks) before Exmouth.

Their return.

Your Lordſhips to command,
Iohn Brereton.

A briefe Note of ſuch commodities as we ſaw *in the countrey notwithſtanding our ſmall* time of ſtay.

Trees.

SAſſafras trees, the roots wherof at 3.s. the pound are 336.l. the tunne.
Cedars tall and ſtraight, in great abundance.
Cypres trees.
Oakes.
Walnut trees great ſtore.
Elmes.
Beech.
Hollie.
Haſſelnut trees.
Cherry trees.
Cotten trees.
Other fruit trees to vs vnknowen.

The finder of our Saſſafras in theſe parts, was one Maſter Robert Meriton.

Fowles.

EAgles.
Hernſhawes.
Cranes.
Bitters.
Mallards.
Teales.
Geeſe.
Pengwins.
Oſpreis and Hawks.
Crowes.
Rauens.
Mewes.
Doues.
Sea-pies.
Blacke-birds with carnation wings.

Beaſts.

DEere in great ſtore, very great and large.
Beares.

Beares.
Luzernes.
Blacke Foxes.
Beavers.
Otters.
Wilde-Cats, verie large and great.
Dogs like Foxes, blacke and ſharpe noſed.
Conies.

Fruits, Plants, and Herbs.

TAbacco, excellent ſweet and ſtrong.
Vines in more plenty than in *France*.
Ground-nuts, good meat, & alſo medicinable.
Strawberries.
Raſpeberries.
Gooſeberries.
Hurtleberries.
Peaſe growing naturally.
Flaxe.
Sorrell, & manie other herbs wherewith they made ſallets.

Fiſhes.

WHales.
Tortoiſes, both on land and ſea.
Seales.
Cods.
Mackerell.
Breames.
Herrings.
Thornbacke.
Hakes.
Rockefiſh.
Doggefiſh.
Lobſters.
Crabbes.
Muſcles.
Wilks.
Cockles.
Scallops.
Oiſters.

SNakes foure foot in length, and ſixe inches about, which the Indians eat for daintie meat, the skinnes whereof they vſe for girdles.

Mettals and Stones.

COpper in great abundance.
Emerie ſtones for Glaſiers & Cutlers.
Alabaſter very white.
Stones gliſtering and ſhining like Minerall ſtones.
Stones of a blue mettalline colour, which we take to be Steele oare.
Stones of all ſorts for buildings.
Cley, red and white.

A briefe Note of the ſending another barke *this preſent yeere 1602, by the honourable* knight, Sir WALTER RALEGH, for the ſearching out of his Colonie in *Virginia*.

SAmuel Mace of Weimouth, a very ſufficient Mariner, an honeſt ſober man, who had borne at Virginia twiſe before, was imploied thither by Sir Walter Ralegh, to finde thoſe people which were left there in the yeere 1587. To whoſe ſuccour he hath ſent fiue ſeuerall times at his owne charges. The parties by him ſet forth, performed nothing; ſome of them following their owne profit elſewhere; others returning with friuolous allegations. At this laſt time, to auoid all excuſe, he bought a barke, and hired all the company for wages by the moneth: who departing from Weimouth in March laſt 1602, fell fortie leagues to the Southweſtward of Hatarask, in thirtie foure degrées or thereabout; and hauing there ſpent a moneth; when they came along the coaſt to ſéeke the people, they did it not, pretending that the extremitie of weather and loſſe of ſome principall ground-tackle, forced and feared them from ſearching the port of Hatarask, to which they were ſent. From that place where they abode, they brought Saſſafras, Radix Chinæ or the China root, Beniamin, Caſsia lignea, & a rinde of a trée more ſtrong than any ſpice as yet knowen, with diuers other commodities, which hereafter in a larger diſcourſe may come to light.

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A Treatiſe

A Treatiſe, conteining important inducements *for the planting in theſe parts, and finding a paſſage* that way to the South ſea and *China*.

THe voiage which we intend, is to plant Chriſtian people & religion vpon the Northweſt countreis of America, in places temperat and well agreeing with our conſtitution, which though the ſame do lie betweene 40 & 44 degrees of latitude, vnder the Paralels of Italie & France, yet are not they ſo hot; by reaſon that the ſuns heat is qualified in his courſe ouer the Ocean, before he arriueth vpon the coaſts of America, attracting much vapour from the ſea: which mitigation of his heat, we take for a benefit to vs that intend to inhabit there; becauſe vnder the Climat of 40 degrees, the ſame would be to vehement els for our bodies to endure. Temperate Climats.

Theſe lands were neuer yet actually poſſeſſed by any Chriſtian prince or people, yet often intended to be by the French nation, which long ſithence had inhabited there, if domeſtical warres had not withheld them: notwithſtanding the ſame are the rightfull inheritance of her Maieſtie, being firſt diſcouered by our nation in the time of King Henrie the ſeuenth, vnder the conduct of Iohn Cabot and his ſonnes: by which title of firſt diſcouery, the kings of Portugall and Spaine doe holde and enioy their ample and rich kingdomes in their Indies Eaſt and Weſt; and alſo lately planted in part by the Colonies ſent thither by the honourable knight, Sir Walter Ralegh. Her Maieſties title.

The courſe vnto theſe countreys, is thorow the Ocean, altogether free from all reſtraint by forren princes to be made; whereunto other our accuſtomed trades are ſubiect; apt for moſt winds that can blow, to be performed commonly in 30 A commodious and ſafe courſe.

or 35 daies. The coast faire, with safe roads and harbors for ships: Many riuers.

Riuers.

Fertile lands. These lands be faire and pleasant, resembling France, intermedled with mountaines, valleys, meadowes, woodlands, and champians. The soile is exceeding strong, by reason it was neuer manured; and will be therefore most fit to beare at first, Rape-seeds, Hempe, Flax, and whatsoeuer els requireth such strong soile. Rape-oiles, and all sorts of oiles, will be very commodious for England, which spendeth oiles abundantly about Clothing and Leather-dressing. In like sort, Hempe and Flax are profitable, whether the same be sent into England, or wrought there by our people; Mad also will grow there aswell or better then in Terçera.

Rape-oiles.

Dies. The Saluages weare faire colours in some of their attire, whereby we hope to find rich dies and colours for painting.

The trees are for the most part, Cedars, Pines, Sprwse, Firre, and Oaks to the Northward. Of these trees will be drawen Tarre and Pitch, Rosen, Turpentine, and Soape-ashes. They will make masts for the greatest shippes of the world. Excellent timbers of Cedar, and bords for curious buildings.

Minerals. The cliffes vpon the coasts and mountaines euery where shew great likelihood of Minerals. A very rich mine of Copper is found, whereof I haue seene proofe; and the place described. Not farre from which there is a great hope also of a Siluer mine. There be faire quarries of stone, of beautifull colours, for buldings.

Copper.

Grapes. The ground bringeth forth without industrie, Pease, Roses, Grapes, Hempe, besides other plants, fruits, herbs and flowers, whose pleasant view and delectable smelles, doe demonstrate sufficiently the fertilitie and sweetnesse of that soile and aire.

Beasts. Beasts of many kindes; some of the bignesse of an Ore, whose hides make good Buffe: Deere, both red and of other sorts in abundance: Luzerns, Marterns, Sables, Beauers, Beares, Otters, Wolues, Fores, and Squirrels, which to the Northward are blacke, and accounted very rich Furres.

Fowles. Fowles both of the water and land, infinit store and varietie; Hawks both short and long winged, Partridges in abundance,

bundance, which are very great, and eaſily taken. Birds great and ſmall, ſome like vnto our Blacke-birds, others like Canarie-birds: And many (aſwell birds as other creatures) ſtrange and differing from ours of Europe.

Fiſh, namely, Cods, which as we encline more vnto the South, are more large and vendible for England and France, than the Newland fiſh. Whales and Seales in great abundance. Oiles of them are rich commodities for England, whereof we now make Soape, beſides many other vſes. Item, Tunneys, Anchoues, Bonits, Salmons, Lobſters, Oiſters having Pearle, and infinit other ſorts of fiſh, which are more plentifull vpon thoſe Northweſt coaſts of America, than in any parts of the knowen world. Salt is reported to be found there, which els may be made there, to ſerue ſufficiently for all fiſhing. Fiſh.

So as the commodities there to be raiſed both of the ſea and land (after that we haue planted our people ſkilfull and induſtrious) will be, Fiſh, Whale and Seale oiles, Soape aſhes and Soape, Marre and Pitch, Roſen and Turpentine, Maſts, Timber and boords of Cedars, Firres, and Pines, Hempe, Flare, Cables and Ropes, Saile-clothes, Grapes, and Raiſens and Wines, Corne, Rape-ſeed & oiles, Hides, Skinnes, Furres, Dies and Colours for painting, Pearle, Mettals, and other Minerals. Commodities in generall.

Theſe commodities before rehearſed, albeit for the moſt part they be groſſe, yet are the ſame profitable for the State of England ſpecially, aſwell in regard of the vſe of ſuch commodities, as for the imploiment alſo of our people and ſhips; the want whereof, doth decay our townes and ports of England, and cauſeth the realme to ſwarme full with poore and idle people. Imploiment of our people, and repairing decaied ports.

Theſe commodities in like ſort, are of great vſe and eſtimation in all the South and Weſterne countreys of Europe; namely, Italie, France and Spaine: for the which all nations that haue béene accuſtomed to repaire vnto the Newfound-land for the commoditie of fiſh and oiles alone, will hencefor-ward forſake the Newfound-land, and trade with vs, when once we haue planted people in thoſe parts: by whoſe induſtrie ſhall be prouided for all commers, both fiſh and oiles, The trade to Newfound-land ſhalbe remoued to vs.

and many commodities beſides, of good importance & value.

Spaniſh commodities.

Then will the Spaniards and Portugals bring vnto vs in exchange of ſuch commodities before mentioned, Wines, Sweet oiles, Fruits, Spices, Sugars, Silks, Gold and Siluer, or whatſoeuer that Europe yeeldeth, to ſupply our neceſſities, and to increaſe our delights.

Engliſh commodities.

For which Spaniſh commodities and other ſorts likewiſe, our merchants of England will bring vnto vs againe, Cloth, Cattell, for our ſtore and bread; and euery thing els that we ſhall need, or that England ſhall haply exchange for ſuch commodities.

Vent of our Cloth.

By this intercourſe, our habitations will be made a Staple of all vendible commodities of the world, and a meanes to vent a very great quantitie of our Engliſh cloth into all the cold regions of America extended very farre.

Intercourſe will ſoone be had with other nations.

This intercourſe alſo wil be ſoone drawen together by this reaſon: That neere adioining vpon the ſame coaſts of Newfound-land, is the greateſt fiſhing of the world; whither doe yeerely repaire about 400 ſailes of ſhips, for no other commoditie than Fiſh and Whale-oiles. Then foraſmuch as merchants are diligent inquiſitours after gaines, they will ſoone remoue their trade from Newfound-land vnto vs neere at hand, for ſo great increaſe of gaine as they ſhall make by trading with vs. For whereas the voyage vnto the Newfound-land is into a more cold and intemperate place, not to be traded nor frequented at all times, not fortified for ſecuritie of the ſhips and goods, oft ſpoiled by pirats or men of warre; the charges great for ſalt; double manning and double victualling their ſhips, in regard that the labor is great and the time long, before their lading can be made readie: they carry outwards no commodities nor fraight; and after ſire moneths voyage, their returne is made but of Fiſh and Oiles.

Incommodities in the Newland trade.

Commodities by hauing trade with vs.

Contrariwiſe, by trading with vs at our intended place, the courſe ſhalbe in a maner as ſhort; into a more temperate and healthfull climat; at all times of the yeere to be traded; harbors fortified to ſecure ſhips and goods; charges abridged of ſalt, victualling and manning ſhips double: becauſe lading ſhall be prouided vnto their hands at a more eaſie rate than themſelues could make it. They ſhall carry fraight alſo outward

ward, to make exchange with vs; and so get profit both waies: and then euery foure moneths they may make a voyage and returne, of both fish and oiles, and many other commodities of good worth.

These reasons aduisedly weighed, shall make our enterprise appeare easie, and the most profitable of the world, for our nation to vndertake. The reasons we chiefly relie vpon, are these: namely, Note.

1. Those lands which we intend to inhabit, shall minister vnto our people, the subiect and matter of many notable commodities.
2. England shall afford vs people both men, women and children aboue 10000, which may very happily be spared from hence to work those commodities there.
3. Newfound-land shall minister shipping to carrie away all our commodities, and to bring others vnto vs againe for our supplie.

Now two of these reasons are already effected vnto our hands: that is to say: The place where we shall finde rich commodities, and ships to vent them. It remaineth onely for our parts, to carrie and transport people with their prouisions from England, where the miserie and necessitie of manie crie out for such helpe and reliefe. An easie enterprise, and great reward.

This considered, no nation of Christendom is so fit for this action as England, by reason of our superfluous people (as I may tearme them) and of our long domesticall peace. And after that we be once 200 men strong, victualled and fortified, we can not be remoued by as many thousands. The English nation most fit for discoueries.

For besides that, we haue seene both in France and the Low-countreys, where 200 men well fortified and victualled, haue kept out the forces both of the French & Spanish kings, euen within their owne kingdomes: it shalbe also a matter of great difficulty, to transport an army ouer the Ocean with victuals and munition, and afterwards to abide long siege abroad, against vs fortified within, where the very elements and famine shall fight for vs, though we should lie still and defend onely.

The Salua-ges vnable to defend or offend.

The Saluages neither in this attempt ſhall hurt vs, they being ſimple, naked and vnarmed, deſtitute of edge-toles or weapons; wherby they are vnable either to defend theſelues or to offend vs: neither is our intent to prouoke, but to cherriſh and win them vnto Chriſtianitie by faire meanes; yet not to truſt them too far, but to prouide againſt all accidents.

Then to conclude, as we of all other nations are moſt fit for a diſcouery and planting in remote places; euen ſo, vnder the heauens there is no place to be found ſo conuenient for ſuch a purpoſe; by reaſon of the temperature, commodities, apt ſite for trade, & repaire thither already of ſo many ſhips, which in any other vnfrequented countrey, can not be procured in a mans age, nor with expenſe of halfe a million.

This action but ſet on foot, will goe forward of it ſelfe.

So as the onely difficultie now, is in our firſt preparation to tranſport ſome few people at the beginning; the charges whereof ſhall be defraied by our firſt returne of fiſh and ſome commodities of Saſſafras, Hides, Skinnes and Furres, which we ſhall alſo haue by trading with the Saluages. The profe of which commodities ſhall incourage our merchants to venter largely in the next. The ſupplie ſhall eaſily and continually be ſent by ſhips, which yearely goe from hence vnto the Newfound-land and vs; and the intercourſe & exchange we ſhall haue with all nations repairing thither, ſhall ſtore vs with abundance of all things for our neceſſities and delights. Which reaſons, if they had beene foreſeene of them that planted in the South part of Virginia (which is a place deſtitute of good harbours, and farre from all trade) no doubt but if they had ſetled nearer vnto this frequented trade in the Newfound-land, they had by this time beene a very flouriſhing State, and plentifull in all things; who alſo might then haue made way into the bowels of that large continent, where aſſuredly we ſhall diſcouer verie goodly and rich kingdomes and cities.

Ouerſight in choiſe of a new habitation.

A matter of importance for England.

It may alſo ſeeme a matter of great conſequence for the good and ſecuritie of England; that out of theſe Northerly regions we ſhall be able to furniſh this realme of all maner of prouiſions for our nauies; namely, Pitch, Roſen, Cables, Ropes, Maſts, and ſuch like; which ſhall be made within thoſe her Maieſties owne dominions, by her owne ſubiects,

and

and brought hither thorow the Ocean, free from restraint of any other prince; whereby the customes and charges bestowed by our merchants (to the inriching of forren Estates) shalbe lessened, and turned to the benefit of her Highnesse and her deputies in those parts: which also shall deliuer our merchants from many troubles & molestations which they now vnwillingly indure in our East trades; and shal make vs the lesse to doubt the malice of those States whom now we may not offend, lest we should be intercepted of the same prouisions, to the weakening of our nauie, the most roiall defence of this noble realme.

Of a conuenient passage and trade into the *South Sea, vnder temperate regions, part by* riuers, and some part ouer land, in the continent of *America*.

I Will adde hereunto an assured hope (grounded vpon infallible reasons) of a way to be made, part ouer land, & part by riuers or lakes, into the South seas vnto Cathay, China, and those passing rich countreys, lying in the East parts of the world: which way or passage (supposed to be beyond the vttermost bounds of America, vnder the frozen Zone) is neuertheless, held by the opinion of many learned writers and men of iudgement now liuing, to be in these more temperate regions; and that the same shall neuer be made knowen, vnlesse we plant first; whereby we shall learne as much by inquisition of the naturall inhabitants, as by our owne nauigations. I will not herein relie vpon reports made in the French mens discoueries; that the sea which giueth passage vnto Cathay, extendeth from the North, neere vnto the riuer of Canada, into 44 degrees, where the same of the Saluages is called Tadouac.

Neither vpon the discoueries of Iaques Noel, who hauing passed beyond the three Saults, where Iaques Cartier left to discouer, finding the riuer of S. Laurence passable on the other side or branch; and afterwards, vnderstood of the inhabitants that the same riuer did leade into a mightie lake, which at

the entrance was fresh, but beyond, was bitter or salt; the end whereof was vnknowen.

Omitting therefore these hopes, I will ground my opinion vpon reason and nature, which will not faile.

For this we know already, that great riuers haue bene discouered a thousand English miles into that continent of America; namely, that of S. Laurence or Canada. But not regarding miles more or lesse, most assuredly, that and other knowen riuers there, doe descend from the highest parts or mountaines, or middle of that continent, into our North sea. And like as those mountains do cast from them, streames into our North seas; euen so the like they do into the South sea, which is on the backe of that continent.

A large course of a riuer throw a mightie continent, produceth a portable riuer.

For all mountaines haue their descents toward the seas about them, which are the lowest places and proper mansions of water: and waters (which are conteined in the mountaines, as it were in cisternes) descending naturally, doe alwaies resort vnto the seas inuironing those lands: for example; From the Alps confining Germanie, France, and Italie, the mightie riuer Daunbie doth take his course East, and dischargeth into the Pontique sea: the Rhine, North, and falleth into the Germane sea: the Rhosne, West, and goeth into the Mediterran sea: the Po, South, is emptied into the Adriatick or gulfe of Venice. Other instances may be produced to like effect in Africk; yea, at home amongst the mountaines in England.

Seeing then in nature this can not be denied, and by experience elsewhere is found to be so, I will shew how a trade may be disposed more commodiously into the South sea thorow these temperate and habitable regions, than by the frozen Zones in the supposed passages of Northwest or Northeast: where, if the very moment be omitted of the time to passe, then are we like to be frozen in the seas, or forced to Winter in extreame colde and darkenesse like vnto hell: or in the midst of Summer, we shalbe in perill to haue our ships ouerwhelmed or crusht in pieces by hideous and fearefull mountaines of yce floting vpon those seas.

Therefore foure Staple-places must be erected, when the most short and passable way is found; that is to say, two

vpon

vpon the North side, at the head and fal of the riuer; and two others on the South side, at the head and fal also of that other riuer.

Prouided, that ships may passe vp those riuers vnto the Staples, so farre as the same be nauigable into the land; and afterwards, that boats with flat bottomes may also passe so high and neere the heads of the riuers vnto the Staples, as possibly they can, euen with lesse than two fot water, which can not then be far from the heads; as in the riuer of Chagre.

That necke or space of land betweene the two heads of the said riuers, if it be 100 leagues (which is not like) the commodities from the North and from the South sea brought thither, may wel be carried ouer the same vpon horses, mules or beasts of that countrey apt to labour (as the elke or buffel) or by the aid of many Saluages accustomed to burdens; who shall stead vs greatly in these affaires.

It is moreouer to be considered, that all these countreys do yéld (so farre as is knowen) Cedars, Pines, Firre trées and Oaks, to build, mast, and yeard ships; wherefore we may not doubt, but that ships may be builded on the South sea.

Then as ships on the South side may goe and returne to and from Cathay, China, and other most rich regions of the East world in fiue moneths or thereabouts; euen so the goods being carried ouer vnto the North side, ships may come thither from England to fetch the same goods, and returne by a voyage of foure or fiue moneths vsually.

So as in euery foure moneths may be returned into England the great riches of Cathay, China, Iapan, and the rest, which will be Spices, Drugges, Muske, Pearle, Stones, Gold, Siluer, Silks, Clothes of gold, & all maner of precious things, which shall recompense the time and labour of their transportation and carriage, if it were as farre and dangerous as the Moores trade is from Fes and Marocco (ouer the burning and moueable sands, in which they perish many times, and suffer commonly great distresses) vnto the riuer called Niger in Africa, and from thence, vp the said riuer manie hundred miles; afterwards ouer-land againe, vnto the riuer Nilus; and so vnto Cairo in Egypt, from whence they returne the way they came.

Or if it were a voyage so farre as our merchants haue made into Persia, euen to Ormus, by the way of the North, through Russia into the Caspian sea, and so forth, with paiment of many tolles. But this passage ouer and thorow the continent of America, as the same shall be alwaies vnder temperate and habitable climats, and a pleasant passage, after it hath béene a little frequented; euen so it must fall out much shorter than it séemeth, by false description of that continent, which doth not extend so farre into the West, as by later nauigations is found and described in more exquisit charts. Besides that, the sea extends it selfe into the land very farre in many places on the South side; whereby our accesse vnto the South ocean, shall be by so much, the shorter.

FINIS.